Scientific.

THE CHICAGO POLICE ALARM SYSTEM.—Mention has been made in this paper of the system of telegraphic alarms recently adopted in Chicago for police signaling. Sixty days' trial of the system in the 12th Street District has convinced the city authorities of the advantages of the system, and it is now proposed to extend it to the West Lake Street District, covering an area of over four square miles.

The public alarm houses, as described by the city Chief of Police, are built of wood, and just large enough to admit a man. They are placed upon the sidewalk, as near to street corners as practicable, and securely fastened either to telegraph poles or to corner stores. The keys to such houses are uniform; they are furnished to respectable citizens upon application at the station, and a record kept of the names of the key holders. A mechanical alarm to register the location of the complaint is inclosed in a small box attached to the side of the house, which box also incloses a telephone, for the use of the officer traveling that particular post, and which places the officer in direct communication with his commander at the station. The citizen who possesses a key can, by pulling down a lever which protrudes through a slit outside the box, procure the attendance of three policemen and a horse and wagon in from one to four minutes after entering the alarm-house. The wagon carries a stretcher, blankets, shackles, handcuffs, etc., and can be used either as an ambulance or conveyance for prisoners. The alarm-houses are furnished with patent locks, which, after opening, retain the key until an officer arrives with a master key, which he inserts in the reverse side of the lock and releases the original; this precaution is taken to prevent false alarms, and to keep the complainant at the alarm-house until the officers arrive to hear the complaint and apply the remedy. A large bell will be procured and erected upon each station, and at a given signal each officer in the district will be required to report immediately at the alarm-house upon his post, so that if any serious crime be committed in the district the officer in command at the station can summon each man on post duty, and telephone to his whole command at once, giving information to his men of the crime committed, and, if known, a description of the criminals, thus putting each patrolman on the alert to arrest the suspected parties.

In addition to these public alarm stations are private boxes combining police and fire alarm calls, which are to be placed in stores, offices and dwellings at a cost of about $30 each. These boxes are so small that they can be set in a wall, behind a desk, or under a counter, and a noiseless alarm given, which will not disturb the thief or swindler until the officers arrive to make the arrest.

Fire alarms can be given in the same manner, and registered at the headquarters of the Fire Department in one second after the alarm is turned in.—*Scientific American.*

A GEORGIA ICE FACTORY.—A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* describes as follows the factory of the Georgia Ice Company at Atlanta: On the ground floor is a boiler 50 feet long and 4½ feet in diameter, containing 150 feet of 3½ inch pipe. The boiler is kept filled with aqua ammonia, which is separated by the steam heat into ammonia gas and water. The gas, leaving the water in the boiler, forces its way through a 6 inch pipe outside the building to the roof, three stories up, where it passes into 15,000 feet of coiled pipes, into which it is converted into liquid by cold water thrown over it in fountain jets. This liquid passes into 15,000 feet of three-quarter inch pipe, arranged in vertical sections, 30 feet high and 3 feet apart, and its sudden liberation into these pipes turns the liquid pure ammonia into vapor, and the sudden expansion makes the pipes intensely cold. Now, above these hundreds of vertical pipes are innumerable little fountain jets, throwing spray all over the pipes, the spray freezing gradually, forming an immense icicle of pure ice around each pipe. The gas next goes into 15,000 feet of absorbing pipe, and, being cooled by water running on the pipes, it is met by water forced into the pipes, and thus converted back into aqua ammonia, which goes into the big boiler, and is used over again. There is no waste, the same ammonia being used and reabsorbed any number of times. The water used for the spray is drawn from a well 75 feet deep, on the premises, and the large blocks of ice (which are loosened from the pipes by a little hot steam) come out pure and clear, and entirely free from any odor or objectionable taste.

After the pipes have been stripped, about five weeks are required for a new lot of the requisite thickness to form. But, of course, the pipes are never all stripped at the same time, the ice towers being in all stages of formation. The factory has a capacity of thirty-five tons per day, but twenty tons keep pace with the demand, and isn't stored, but cut every day as it is delivered, and it sells at from ten dollars to twelve dollars per ton.

PROF. TYNDALL says that "burning" of zinc is to be regarded as one of the most serious drawbacks to the general use of the electric light. Zinc, it is known, may be burnt in air—that is, oxidized; it may also be burnt or oxidized in acidulated water, but it has to displace the oxygen from the hydrogen for this to occur, and four fifths of the heat produced is used up in this process. Thus it is that when zinc is thus burnt only the remaining one-fifth is available for the purpose intended. The rate of the burning makes no difference—one ounce of zinc, for example, always gives out the same amount of heat.

A SAD STORY FROM ROME.

A young man named Moretti, a tailor, was condemned to a short term of imprisonment for some alleged fraud in his dealings. A girl to whom he was betrothed went to the police magistrate to learn about his fate and prospects. The magistrate told her he would assuredly remain many years in prison. The girl, in despair, poisoned herself. Soon afterward Moretti is found to have been perfectly innocent, and is at once discharged. On learning the miserable end of his betrothed, he, too poisoned himself.

$1,000 REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner Quicker, with less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

Robbins

Family Washer and Bleacher,

Patented October 3, 1871.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, cannot get out of order.

Good agents wanted, both male and female, to whom liberal inducements are offered. Agents can make from ten to one hundred dollars weekly

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-rollers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow grease," or, in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case; for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it into the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the Family Washer and Bleacher, which embodies all the above points.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER

embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS,

We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube at the rate of six to eight gallons per minute, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect fitting pipe and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes—No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants, and barber-shops, boarding-houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

It will work in any flat bottom boiler. It takes only three or four ounces of soap in ten or twelve gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in ten or fifteen minutes, wearing apparel in from ten to thirty minutes. Use no chemicals—only good soap and soft water.

For Lace Curtains this washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger or injury.

No. 2 or small hotel size will wash of average pieces 1,500 to 2,000 per day.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a local agent in every town in the United States.

We want first-class men as General Agents—men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed certificate of agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 Washer, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 Washer, $5.00. No. 1, $24.00 per dozen; No. 2, $36.00 per dozen.

We send single or sample No. 1 Washer, prepaid, to your nearest railway express office, or any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, for $4.50.

☞ In ordering write plainly your name, post-office, county, and state. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the Washer forwarded.

Cash Must Accompany All Orders,

Remit by Post-Office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of all Washers ordered as above. Money may also be sent by draft on New York.

Send for samples and secure a bargain that will pay you well.

Bissel Manufacturing Co.,

LADIES' SUITING CLOTHS

50 BARCLAY STREET

New York, [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

This Great Remedy

In either Liquid or Dry Form acts at the same time on the diseases of the

Liver, Bowels and Kidneys,

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine.

☞ Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Stone in the Bladder Expelled by using Dr. Kennedy's "FAVORITE REMEDY."

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with stone in the bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. On the appearance of the disease, the father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," which had worked so successfully in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who had been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried "Favorite Remedy" at a venture. After two weeks' use of it he passed a stone 3-4 of an inch long and of the thickness of a pipe stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of the return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. "Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between Sarah D. Stubbert, complainant, and George W. Baldwin and other defendants.—Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., all the following described tracts or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the townships of and Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey:

Being at a point on the westerly side of the road leading from Bloomfield to Patterson near the residence of Warren S. Baldwin, said point bearing south fifty-three degrees east and distant forty-nine and one-half feet from the southeast corner of the house standing on the hereinafter described premises and at a distance of seventy-seven feet from the northerly side of a street recently laid through or over lands of the party of the second part' said distance being measured at right angles with said street, from thence along lands belonging to James H. Rundell and Robert J. Beech first north eighty-three degrees west two hundred and twenty-one feet: thence second north six degrees east one hundred feet: thence third south eighty-three degrees east one hundred and seventy-nine feet to the aforesaid road: thence fourth along said road south sixteen and onehalf degree east one hundred and nine feet and three inches to the place of beginning, containing forty-six hundredths (46-000) of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by James H. Rundell and Robert J. Beech to the said George W. Baldwin.

Newark, N. J., November 15, 1880.
S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, Sheriff.
J. HERVEY AKERMAN, Sol'r. $6.30

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between James M. Bruen, complainant, and Sarah E. Hayes and als, defendants.—Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the first day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey:

Beginning on the northerly side of Bloomfield avenue at the southeast corner of James Wilde's line; thence (first) along James Wilde's line north twenty-six and one-half degrees east four hundred and fourteen feet to the land belonging to Edward S. Wilde; thence (2) along said E. S. Wilde's line in an easterly direction seventy-five feet: thence (3) along Clement E. Macfarlan's line south twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes west four hundred feet to the said Bloomfield avenue: thence (4) along said avenue north seventy-two degrees and five minutes west seventy-five feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Naomi Baldwin by James A. Hedden and ux., by deed dated Jan. 2, 1847, and recorded in Book I. 13 of deeds for Essex County, on page 223 save and except so much thereof as sold and conveyed by said Naomi C. Baldwin hereto to Edward S. Wilde by deed dated Dec. 1, 1868, and recorded April 26, 1869.

Newark, N. J., November 29, 1880.
S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, Sheriff.
ERNEST E. COE, Sol'r. $5.46

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between The Howard Savings Institution, complainant, and Elizabeth Brown, et als., defendants.—Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey:

Beginning on the southeast corner of Jersey street and Bloomfield avenue at a point bearing from the northwest corner of the house standing on the hereinafter described lot north thirty-one degrees west and distant therefrom thirty-seven feet nine inches; thence along the east side of Jersey street south twelve degrees west one hundred and fifty-three feet to the line of M. Dodd's: thence along M. Dodd's line south seventy-seven and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and eleven feet eight inches to one Sharp's line; thence along said Sharp's line north twenty-one degrees east one hundred and forty-one feet four inches to the aforesaid avenue: thence along said avenue north seventy-two degrees ten minutes west one hundred and thirty feet to the beginning. Containing forty-one hundredths of an acre, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rhoda D. Corby by William H. Shoosmith and wife by deed dated March 9, A. D. 1868.

Newark, N. J., December [illegible], 1880.
S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, Sheriff.
JAMES C. McDONALD, Sol'r. $5.40

The Sun for 1881.

"Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eyesight. [illegible]

II. Much of that sort of news which [illegible] the [illegible] sense, hopes, and troubles. Their story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality [illegible]

IV. [illegible]

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blameable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partizan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. THE SUN believes that the government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which now exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. THE SUN believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows:

For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

CLARENDON HALL,

114 and 116 East 13th Steet, New York.

PRIVATE LESSONS any hour.

"ART OF DANCING," just issued, is the most complete and reliable work ever written on the subject. Elegantly bound at 50 cents. Send for circular.

THE

New York Life

Insurance Company.

OLD, PROSPEROUS, SAFE, LARGE, STRONG, PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets,	$39,000,000
Surplus,	7,600,000

45,000 Policies in Foce.

TEN FACTS.

1. *A Large and Strong Company.* The New York Life has age and the stability which brings success. It has been in operation over thirty-five years, and at the beginning of 1880 had over 45,000 policies in force, covering over $127,000,000 in insurance. For the security of these policies the Company held nearly thirty nine million dollars, being $124,000 over every $100 of liabilities by the State Standard.

2. *A Purely Mutual Company.* The New York Life is one of the few purely mutual life companies in this country, a company owned and managed by the policy holders themselves, in their own interests, with no stockholders to share the profits or interfere in the management, to the prejudice of the insured. It affords insurance at currant cost with absolute security.

3. *A Liberal and Progressive Company.* The New York Life in 1860 originated and introduced the non-forfeiture system of policies, since adopted, in part or in some form, by every life company. It anticipated the New York State Law on the subject, in time by over nineteen years, and in liberality to the insured by giving more than the law requires.

4. *A Rapidly Growing Company.* The last ten years include the six years of depression that followed the panic of 1873; yet during these ten years the increase in the Company's assets has been nearly three-fold, and the increase in surplus and interest receipts over three-fold. During this time the annual disbursements to policyholders have risen from $2,593,405 to $4,848,495, and have aggregated the inconceivable sum of forty million dollars ($40,801,270). Its interest receipts alone have been upward of fifteen millions and have more than paid its death-losses.

5. *A Solid and Vigorous Company.* The New York Life has held its business, in spite of the "hard times," better than any other prominent company. The falling off among these from the highest point reached since the panic of 1873, has been nearly twenty per cent. on an average, both of income and insurance in force; while in the New York Life the falling off has been only about two per cent. of income and less than one-half of one per cent. of insurance in force.

6. *A Wide-Awake Company.* The New York Life has issued over 140,000 policies, insuring over $420,000,000. It has received over $85,000,000 in premiums and nearly $29,000,000 in interest and rents. It has paid over $20,000,000 in death-claims, and returned over $31,600,000 to living policyholders. The amount of its present assets, plus its payments to policyholders and their families, exceeds the sum received from them by nearly six million dollars.

7. *A Well-Managed Company.* Its management was never more vigorous, skillful, and prudent than at present. Its report for the year ending January 1st, 1880, shows almost unparalleled prosperity—a large increase in assets; a large increase in surplus; a large increase in premium receipts; a large increase in interest receipts; a large increase in policies and insurance issued and in force; and a decrease in death-losses, resulting from a careful selection of lives and consequent low mortality rate.

8. *A Company with A No. 1 Securities.* The securities of the New York Life are of the very highest order, the interest on which is collected when due. The entire amount of its uncollected interest, including the amount accrued or earned but not yet due, upon its investments January 1, 1880, was but $[illegible], This was only about eight tenths of one per cent. of the Company's entire assets, being the lowest ratio of any prominent company and in notable contrast with some. At the state above given its bonds and stocks were worth nearly a million dollars more than cost.

9. *A Prudent and Safe Company.* In estimating its liabilities the Company employs the severest standard used in this country. Securing the *sine qua non* in life insurance, the New York Life calculates its reserve fund on the supposition that it will be able to realize in future but four per cent. interest; and thus keeps this fund over four million dollars larger than is required by the law by which its solvency is tested. Hence no unusual losses, no sudden depression in the prices of securities, no panics nor hard times, nor all of these combined, can so reduce its surplus as seriously to endanger the Company.

10. *A Good Company to Insure in.* The policies of the New York Life are notable for their freedom from vexatious restrictions: the terms of the Company with respect to payment of premiums, etc., are plainly stated, and efforts are made to encourage and to enable every honest policyholder to keep up his policy till the settlement of claims by death the greatest liberality consistent with justice is ever shown, as the grateful acknowledgements of hundreds of beneficiaries abundantly testify. By its liberal construction of the policy contract it settles that which have been refused on technical grounds by other companies [illegible]

"A non-contesting company."

D. O'DELL, Sup't of Agencies

CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., HENRY TUCK, M.D., } Medical Examiners.

BOSCH'S,

92 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
(Corner above Centre Market.)

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF TEA AND COFFEE IN NEWARK.

(All Goods Sold at New York Prices.)

Take no presents with your tea and coffee, but go direct to Bosch's. We do not deceive you with a present and charge 50 and 60 cents for 30 and 40 cent teas. One trial will convince of the imposition practiced by dealers giving you presents.

We would call attention to the following:

OOLONG TEA.—We have just received a large invoice of good Tea, 25 and 30 cents per pound sold elsewhere at 40 and 50 cents); a fine Formosa Tea at 40 cents; extra choice, full, rich flavor at 50 cents.

JAPAN TEA, also.—A fine assortment, 30, 40 and 50 cents per pound up. Our rose flavored Japan is of a young Spring leaf, first picking and of the latest arrival.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.—Our new Congou Teas cannot be surpassed. They are of that full, rich draw and always uniform in flavor. From 30 cents per pound up

YOUNG HYSON (GREEN).—Our Moyune Teas are too well known to need further recommendation.

IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER.—first picking, Spring leaf, garden growth, at $1.00 per pound, is the finest we have sold in years. Everybody fond of a fine green tea should try it.

COFFEES! COFFEES!

Either pure or prepared. Always fresh roasted, and ground if desired.

Bosch's Celebrated Compressed

COFFEE,

Highly recommended from Bosch's Tea Ware house.

92 PARK PLACE, COR. NORTH CANAL STREET
G. H. & J. H. BOSCH. Newark, N. J.

This article is ground immediately after roasting and while in a warm state, secured in packages impervious to air. It is thus preserved uninjured by the atmosphere, and, for a long period, retains unimpaired its full aromatic freshness of flavor.

OPENING OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8,

Will make an unusual display of

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS,

with the following leading features:

Large Variety, Low Prices.

Japanese Trays, Work Boxes, Cabinets, Hdkfs. and Glove Boxes, Dolls, Etc.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Fine Pocket Books, Napkin-Rings, Pianos, Decorated Bottles, Etc.

Novelties in COLOGNES & EXTRACTS.

Pickles, Barrels, Locomotives, Eggs, Satin Top Toilet Boxes, Etc.

Also the popular "SWEET BY AND BY."

Everything in the substantial gifts. Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Linen Hdkfs., Underwear, Ties.

Special sale of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

begins the same day.

I. E. LYON & CO.,

COR. NEW AND BROAD STREETS, NEWARK

AGENTS WANTED

To take subscriptions for the

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The latest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., and Henry Cabot Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are alone sufficient guaranty of the value of the REVIEW.

Always bright, readable and instructive; cosmopolitan in literature, progressive in science, unsectarian in religion, and independent in politics.

Price, 50 cents a number; $5 a year. A complete Agent's Outfit sent on receipt of $1. A specimen copy sent to any address for 15 cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., New York

PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING

Address H. C. STRACK,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Reference, Pécoubet & Co.

PATTERSON.

A THREE-STRING, SQUARE GRAND

Rosewood Piano

With Cover, Stool and Instruction Book.

ONLY $800.

PATTERSON PIANO SQUARE GRAND

Style No. 60, 7½ octaves, magnificent rosewood case, four round corners, large size, extra carved legs and lyre, fret desk, heavy serpentine and top moulding all round case, back finished same as front. Full iron frame, with extra braces, French grand action, Overstrung Bass, Full Agraffe, three unisons, Soft Pedal, Ivory Key Fronts, Capped Hammers and every modern improvement that tends to perfection of tone and general durability. Dimensions: [illegible] width, [illegible] weight [illegible] This Piano is remarkable for its purity, richness and evenness of tone, and the wonderful manner in which it sustains the voice. Each instrument is warranted for six years, and shipped on 15 days test trial, and if at end of that period it is not found satisfactory and as represented by me purchaser can return same at my expense for freight both ways. If piano is kept, purchaser pays freight. Each instrument boxed and delivered on board cars here free of charge, and no money required until fully tested at your own home. Instruments will be shipped on [illegible] with good reference from some responsible Bank, Banker or Business House in their own town, who they know them.

PATTERSON ORGAN [illegible] $110, $125, and upwards, in the latest and most beautiful designs, and having the sweetest and most harmonious tones to be found in any organ in the world. Pianos $[illegible] and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing full information, sent free. Address the manufacturer, JAMES T. PATTERSON, [illegible] Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

NOTICE!

Chicago Weekly News.

AND THE

BLOOMFIELD RECORD

FOR TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is everywhere recognized as a paper unsurpassed in all the requirements of American Journalism. It stands conspicuous among the metropolitan journals of the country as a complete News-paper. Its telegraphic service comprises all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press and the National Associated Press, besides a very extensive service of Special Telegrams from all important points. As a News-paper it has no superior. It is Independent in Politics, presenting all political news free from partisan bias or coloring, and absolutely without fear or favor as to parties. It is, in the fullest sense, a FAMILY PAPER. Each issue contains SIX COMPLETED STORIES, besides a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, Science, etc., etc. Its Market Quotations are complete and to be relied upon. It is unsurpassed as an enterprising, pure, and trustworthy GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Our special Clubbing terms bring it within the reach of all. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

Send subscriptions to this office.

The Literary Revolution.

Victories are won every day. In January, 1879, "The Literary Revolution" was inaugurated by the publication of one small volume. [illegible]

LIBRARY OF

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

Large Type Edition. [illegible]

Chambers's Encyclopædia.

[illegible]

What is the Verdict?

[illegible]

Standard Books.

History. [illegible]

Fiction. [illegible]

Biography. [illegible]

Poetry. [illegible]

Literature. [illegible]

Juvenile. [illegible]

Religious. [illegible]

Miscellaneous. [illegible]

Beautiful Homes. [illegible]

Revolution Pamphlets.

[illegible]

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,

JOHN B. ALDEN, MANAGER. Tribune Building, New York.

AGENCIES: [illegible]

1881.

NEW YORK

[EVE]NING POST,

[E]IGHTY-FIRST YEAR.

[illegible]

DAILY POST.

[illegible]

SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

[illegible]

WEEKLY POST.

[illegible]

Specimen Numbers Sent Free.

[illegible] Bryant & Co., Publishers, [illegible] and Fulton Street, New York.

[B]est Paper! Try It!

[BEAU]TIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

35th YEAR.

Scientific American.

[illegible]

[PAT]ENTS In connection with the Scientific American, [illegible]

[MUN]N & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

[illegible] Washington, D. C.

[Jo]b Printing

[EXEC]UTED IN THE BEST MANNER

AND AT THE

[LOWE]ST CURRENT RATES

[illegible]

Bloomfield Record.

[Let]ters,

Bill-Heads,

Programmes,

Tickets, etc